DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES AND A NEW RACE OF CATOCALA (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE).

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Some years ago when I began studying the Catocalas in the Eastern collections I found what seemed to be a new species of the *andromache* group from southern California. In 1930 when I first studied the Catocalas in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, a single specimen of this species was found which had been sent to Dr. J. McDunnough for determination. His note states that he imagined it to be a new race of *chelidonia* with better defined markings. This species is usually labeled *andromache* in collections. I have now borrowed the material in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and the United States National Museum for study. With my own specimens this makes a series of seven males and seven females. These show definite differences in maculation from any described form; and a comparison of the male genitalia with those of *andromache* from the same region, and *andromache* and *chelidonia* from Arizona shows specific differences. I name this new species in honor of Dr. J. McDunnough who has done much to put the taxonomy of this genus on a sound basis.

Catocala mcdunnoughi n. sp.

Very similar in general appearance to *chelidonia* but is larger, more yellow brown, lines heavier, and more contrasting in color. Head and thorax dark grayish, being clothed with a mixture of gray, black, and brown scales; both patagia and tegulae seem to lack any defined markings. Abdomen yellowish brown like its close relatives. Forewings rather smooth grayish brown, shaded with fuscous, lines black; basal half-line narrow, angulate, transverse; transverse anterior line geminate, inwardly pale, outwardly black, rather regularly oblique, angled outward on radius and black filled above angle, strongly bowed inward on the fold; transverse posterior line prominent and angulate, with large teeth well developed and pointed, the upper longest, thence rather regularly oblique to inner margin with inward bend below fold; transverse posterior line paler edged outwardly along upper portion and near inner margin; darker brown band beyond transverse posterior line, followed by pale shade; median shade strongest on costa,

diffuse dark area beyond reniform and subreniform; reniform poorly defined, elongate to quadrangular, outlined with paler line; subreniform irregularly rounded, outlined with a narrow dark line and contrastingly lighter than ground color; terminal dark marks small and rounded. Secondaries like *chelidonia*, with anal spot separated from marginal band, but median band averages heavier and more strongly hooked. Under side of primaries fuscous basally, and with median and broad marginal black bands setting off yellow bands. Under side of secondaries like upper side. Expanse: Holotype male, 47 mm.; allotype female, 53 mm.; average of types, 47 mm.

Type locality: Southwestern California.

Types: Holotype male, Mount Wilson, California, July 30, 1917; allotype female, Mt. Lowe, California, August 21, 1923; paratypes: Los Angeles County, California, one male; Mt. Lowe, California, male and female, August 21, 1923; Mt. Wilson, California, three males and five females, July 30 to August 4; and Garces, Arizona (this is a dealer's label and very probably incorrect), one male. Holotype male in Museum of Comparative Zoology, allotype female in United States National Museum, paratypes in these and the author's collection.

Catocala mcdunnoughi differs from *chelidonia* in being larger in size, more contrasting in markings, with somewhat more prominent teeth on t. p. line, which is more evenly oblique from large teeth to inner margin, being less strongly bowed outwardly on the fold than on *chelidonia*. The genitalia are distinct.

Catocala andromache race **benjamini** new race.

The presence of two races of *andromache* was pointed out to me by the late F. H. Benjamin. The problem has been to determine to which of these Henry Edward's worn type belongs. The type is a female despite his statement in the original description that it is a male. *Andromache* from southwestern California is grayish yellow more or less tinged with fuscous, always with a rather prominent overlying covering of yellowish green scales. *Andromache* from Arizona is slightly larger and darker in color with far less of the yellowish green scaling, which makes the two races readily separable by the difference in appearance. A careful comparison of representatives of both races with the type shows that typical *andromache* belongs to the greenish scaled race from the coast ranges of mountains in southwestern California. The darker,

browner race from southern Arizona is unnamed and I propose for it the name *benjamini* new race.

Expanse: Holotype male, 47 mm.; allotype female, 49 mm.

Type locality: Mohave County, Arizona.

Types: Holotype male, Mohave County, Arizona, July 8–14; allotype female, Mohave County, Arizona, June 8–15; paratypes, sixty-eight males and forty-two females from the following Arizona localities: Mohave County, Hualápai Mts., Southern Arizona, Redington, Gila County, Huachuca Mts., Pinal Mts., Santa Catalina Mts., Arizona, unlabeled, and one pair, Kerrville, Texas (a dealer's label, probably incorrect). All were collected from May 15–22 to late July, mostly by Otto Poling. Holotype and allotype in United States National Museum, also most of paratypes; the other paratypes in author's collection and Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The Nest and Prey of *Chlorion (Ammobia) caliginosum* in Colombia (Hym., Sphegidae; Orthoptera).—During a month's stay, last summer (1936), at the town of Muzo, Dept. Boyacá, Colombia, I had occasion to visit the venerable, but now much dilapidated church. There was as much life inside as in the adjoining yard and garden, insects passing to and fro through the open doorways and paneless windows. Various social wasps and muddaubers were nesting on the rafters and walls; but my attention was especially attracted by the buzzing of some very large fossorial wasps, *Chlorion* (*Ammobia*) *caliginosum* (Erichson), as determined by Dr. Richard Dow. A thriving colony had dug several deep burrows beneath the flagstone floor, opening through the adobe that held the stones together. Some of the females were dragging in, as prey, immature long-horned grasshoppers or katydids. One of the largest specimens taken from a wasp is, according to Mr. James A. G. Rehn, *Cocconotus atrifrons* (Brunner).—J. Bequaert, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, Mass.